**SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL**

# CpG-coated Prussian blue nanoparticles-based photothermal therapy combined with anti-CTLA-4 immune checkpoint blockade triggers a robust abscopal effect against neuroblastoma

Juliana Cano-Mejia [a,b], Anshi Shukla [a], Debbie K. Ledezma [b,c], Erica Palmer [a], Alejandro Villagra [a], Rohan Fernandes [a,c,d,*]

[a] The George Washington Cancer Center, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052, USA
[b] Fischell Department of Bioengineering, University of Maryland, College Park MD 20742, USA
[c] The Institute for Biomedical Sciences, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20037, USA
[d] Department of Medicine, The George Washington University, Washington, DC 20037, USA
* Corresponding author
Email: rfernandes@gwu.edu

This document contains: **Supplementary Table S1** and **Supplementary Figure 1**

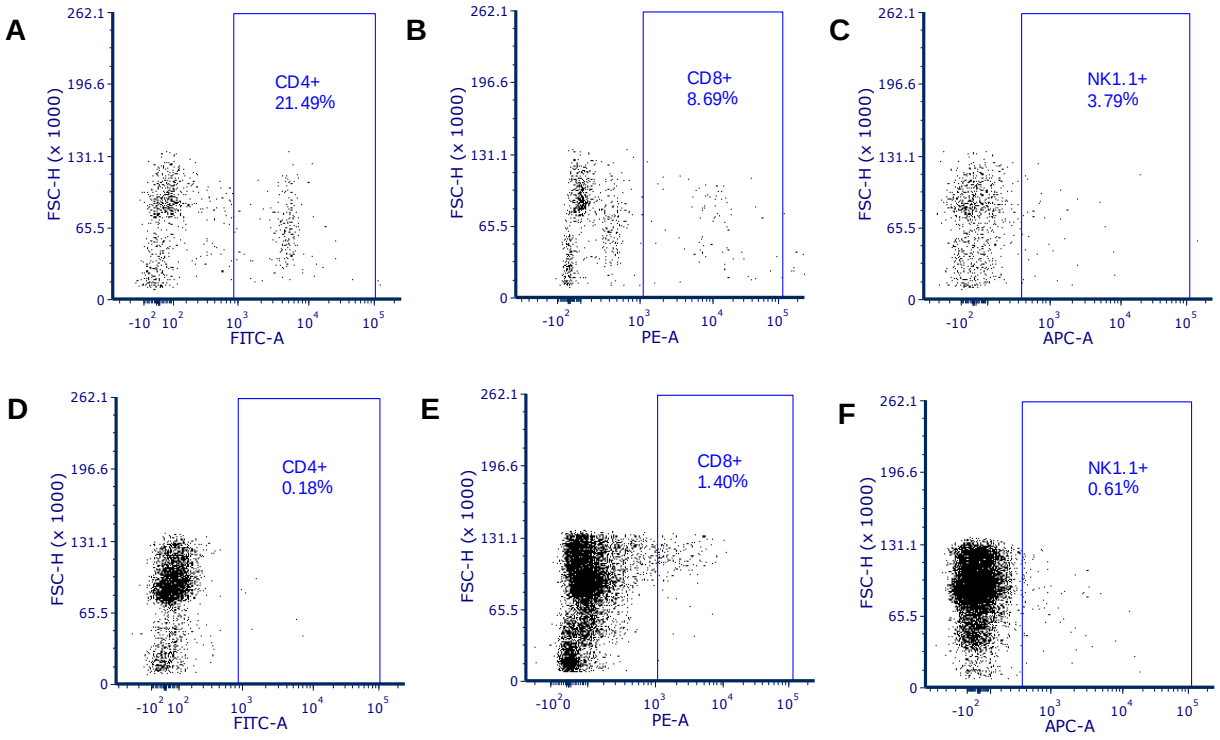
**Supplementary Table 1:** List of p-values for the *in vitro* study (Figure 2 of main text)

| **PDL-1** | p-value |
|---|---|
| Vehicle vs. PBNP-PTT | 0.0094 |
| Laser vs. PBNP-PTT | 0.006 |
| PBNPs vs. PBNP-PTT | 0.0179 |
| CpG vs. PBNP-PTT | 0.0066 |
| aCTLA-4 + Laser vs. PBNP-PTT | 0.0147 |

| **MHC-II** | p-value |
|---|---|
| Laser vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0429 |
| Laser vs CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0474 |
| CpG vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT | 0.0082 |
| CpG vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0051 |
| CpG vs. CpG-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0056 |
| aCTLA-4 + Laser vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT | 0.0103 |
| aCTLA-4 + Laser vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0063 |
| aCTLA-4 + Laser vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.007 |

| **B7H3** | p-value |
|---|---|
| Vehicle vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0471 |
| Vehicle vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0239 |
| Laser vs. PBNP-PTT | 0.0345 |
| Laser vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0066 |
| Laser vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0033 |
| PBNPs vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0148 |
| PBNPs vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0074 |
| CpG vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0123 |
| CpG vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0061 |
| aCTLA-4 + Laser vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.011 |
| aCTLA-34 + Laser vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0055 |

| **CD86** | p-value |
|---|---|
| Vehicle vs. PBNP-PTT | 0.0369 |
| Vehicle vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0176 |
| Vehicle vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0125 |
| Laser vs. PBNP-PTT | 0.0272 |
| Laser vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0129 |
| Laser vs CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0092 |
| CpG vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.047 |
| aCTLA-4 + Laser vs. PBNP-PTT | 0.0206 |
| aCTLA-4 + Laser vs. PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0097 |
| aCTLA-4 + Laser vs. CpG-PBNP-PTT + aCTLA-4 | 0.0069 |




**Supplementary Figure 1.** Effectiveness of CD4+, CD8+, and NK1.1 depletion. Blood from mice that had received anti-CD4, anti-CD8, or anti-NK1.1 depletion antibodies was obtained using a nonlethal blood collection method (via the mandibular vein) after 7 rounds of depletion for flow cytometry analysis. Representative scatter plots (A) CD4+ cells, (B) CD8+ cells and (C) NK1.1+ cells in control mice (no depletion) show high percentages of cells (21.4%, 8.69% and 3.79%, respectively) compared to (D) CD4-depleted mice (0.18% CD4+), (E ) CD8-depleted mice (1.40 CD8+), and (F) NK1.1-depleted mice (0.61% NK1.1+).